SPECIAL OATHS FOR THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, on the 21st December, the following resolution was called up :

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia te instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of requiring all residents of the District of Columbia to take and file with the provost marshal of said District an eath of allegiance or fidelity to the Government of the United States similar to the eath required by law of Members and Senators in Congress, and other officers of the Government; and also the eapediency and propriety of prohibiting all persons from doing business in said District or with the several Department of the Government who have not or may not take and file such oath; and that said committee have leave to report by buil or otherwise. Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia

Mr. SUMNER. I wish to thank the Senator from Iowa for introducing this proposition, and at the same time to call the attention of the renate to a bill which is on their calendar which I had the honor of introducing at the last reasion, but which, for some unaccountable reason, un-known to me, has been reported upon adversely by the Washington who decline to practice in the courts here because they are unwilling to take the oath which you, sir, have taken, and which the Chief Justice of the United States only the other day took before he entered upon his functions; and yet these same lawyers flaunt in the Su-preme Court of the United States. That ought to be stopped; and I give notice therefore that, carrying out the spirit of the resolution of the Senator from Iows, I ask the attention of the Senate as soon as possible to that bill

Mr. SAULSBURY. It is not my intention to discuss at any length thus resolution. I would take that oath my-self very willingly, aithough I believe, as far as relates to members of Congress, it is wholly unconstitutional. I do not object to it, as far as it could relate to myself, because of any thing other than its unconstitutionality; but I regard it, if it should pass, as one of those acts of unnecessary oppression on the part of the Government which in times like these ought to be avoided. Is there any evidence before this Senate that the old inhabitants of this city, those of them who are living here, have given any trouble to this Government, or even to this Administration They are without a voice in the Government, and they have been sitting quietly at home, doing naught, as appears from any evidence, that is wrong toward this Govern-ment; and shall not this Administration and its supporters, ust coming into power again, flushed with victory, and dreaming perhaps of the perpetuation of their power for years to come, be satisfied with present victory over poli-tical opponents, but shall they pursue them into the quiet life, seek out the high-toned, honorable men and women of this city, and compel them to subscribe to any form of oath that may be dictated by a member of this Secate, or by a supporter of this Administration, or by any When a man is quietly pursuing his business, will you not let him rest in peace if he is doing naught against you, or will you bunt him down? Will you try to drive him out from the community?

Sir, I do not say that the honorable Senator who intro-

duced this resolution meant it as an act of oppression, but it is such in its nature and in its character, and it ought not to be tolerated by this Senate. The honorable Sena tor must have a very high appreciation of the enemies of this Government, whom he regards as traitors, if he supposes that a simple oath would bind them. Does the hon-orable Senator think that a man who would be guilty of treason would be bound by an oath? What is the object, therefore, of introducing it?

Sir, when I first came to this city six years ago, the population in it was very different from what it is now. Gentlemen engaged here in business, it may be, are envised of their situation by persons from distant States and distant sections of the country, who think they are living prosperously, and who suppose that by their removal from business their own private stores will be increased. If the object be, therefore, to give to the supporters of this Adstration all the business of this city, it it be to drive out every body from this city who will not tamely and quietly subuit to take any and every oath which may be presenied them—if that be the object, I submit that the Sen-ator ought to reflect at least before he attempts to force the passage of such a measure through this body. Re garding it simply as an act of oppression, believing that no esible good, but only evil, can result from it, I shall content myself with simply objecting to its passage, and recording my vote in opposition to it.

Mr. HARLAN. I think the Senator from Delaware misapprehends the purport of the resolution. It is only a resolution instructing the committee to make an inquiry on this subject. It is barely possible that the committee England' might report adversely to any legislation. I am frank to page 259: state, however, that I think some such legislation is neces-sary, and ought to be had. It is not intended to require opponents of the Administration per se to take an oath of fidelity to the Administration as a political organization, but an oath of fidelity to the Government itself during the existence of a giganuc rebellion. I am inclined to think that a casual listener to the speech of the Senator would suppose that he regarded himself as implicated in the inquiry; that, because he opposed some of the political measures of the Administration, therefore he must be considered as an opponent of the Ge fore is in alliance or in sympathy with the rebels. He argues as if he supposed all opponents of the Administra-tion were rebels. I apprehend that no Senator on this floor would maintain for a moment that an alien enemy has a right to remain here and do business in the capital of the nation in time of war, and that the Government would have no right to make use of the necessary means to expelhim so, why may not the Government expel from the capital a domestic enemy during the existence of a great armed rebellion? The right to do so, in my opinion, is The only question is one of expediency and pro-I do not think such legislation can be properly denominated a measure of persecution against poponents of the party in power; and I think the Senator does himself and his political friends gross injustice in throwing out such an intimation. He surely does not desire the mass of the people of this country to understand that he and his political associates are opponents of the Government of the United States and are in sympathy and alliance with the rebels. And yet he argues as if in his ludgment opposition to the rebels was in some way detrimental to the Democratic party. But if that is not what be means his whole speech is without pertinence.

I think this inquiry would be well enough, and in my opinion such legislation would be proper. The committee may differ with me in opinion; and if the committee should agree with me in opinion, a majority of the Senate might differ with me. I think that no evil at least can grow out Mr. HARLA of the inquiry, and I therefore desire the passage of the

Mr. SAULSBURY. Mr. President, I shall make no re ference to the personal allusions of the honorable Senator to myself. If he really is pained at the idea that by any remarks I have made public suspicion, or even private suspicion, may be aroused that I am not true to the Government of the United States, and am in sympathy with those whom he styles rebels, let me tell him that his sympathy Those who choose to regard me and my political associates as in sympathy with rebellion are welc to the indulgence of their very charitable opinion. I shall do naught, as a member of this body or in private life, to remove any such suspicion from their minds. I know very well the distinction between the Government of the United States and the Administration at the present time. I know they are asunder as far as the poles; that they approach each other no nearer than heaven and earth approach each other; but I knew the doctrine attempted to be inculcated at the present day by a large number of people in this country and by a very influential press, that the Government is the Administration, and the Administration is the Governstitution of the United States. But, sir, the honorable Senator does not live in the section that some of us do. He has not seen the progress that these measures have made. He has not heard it announced, perhaps, as we have, that it is traitorous to oppose the acts of the Administration in times like these. He has not heard voters at the polls questioned in reference to their fidelity to an Administration, not their fidelity to a Government or to a Constitution. Sir, had the honorable Senator lived in the section from which I come, had he lived in what was once the glorious and gallant State of Maryland-if, the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) will pardon me-which is now the province of Maryland, under the acts of this Administration, he would have seen how the very inception of such measures as this worked injury, and how in their progress they work harder. But, sir, I do not intend to be provoked (if I may use that term) into any lengthy discussion on this I believe the proposition is wrong in principle, unprecedented in practice, can be attended with no power ble good, and will be oppressive in its operation.

Mr. McDOUGALL. Mr. President, during the period of the present lamentable war there has been no time when the people of the District of Columbia have made any demonetration against the Government or the Administration That is a simple fact bound to be admitted. What occamon there can be for this special legislation, I cannot com-That the people of the District of Columbia, a people who are to a certain extent ignored in our Govern-ment, and who have ment of the receral Government, should be particularly proscribed or called upon specially to take special oaths, man by man, is something which I do not understand. I cannot understand it, particularly at this time, when, there ever was a time for it, the policy of conciliation should be the policy of the Government. We have trithing of the people of this District? What is the occa-

We have been here, most of us, during the whole period of this war. We have seen no disturbance here. We have seen no disturbance here. We have seen no disturbance, we have seen no disturbance, we have seen nothing that required any particular legislation to compel the people of the District of Columbia, who are deprived of a portion of the rights of American citizens by virtue of their residence. Suppose his resolution should be passed denoted by the control of the rights of American citizens by virtue of their residence. citizens of the Republic. I look upon it, I cannot otherwise than look upon it, as an oppressive and wrongful act Of as that? course this is only a resolution of inquiry, but all these things tend to agitation. I say that to-day our policy is or should be a policy of conciliation.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. President, when the Senstor from Iowa yesterday submitted this resolution I felt it to be my duty to object to its consideration at that time. I do not intend now to enter into this debate at any length, but I wish to say that the suggestion which he has made, that this was but an inquiry, is not a sufficient argument to support his resolution unless in addition to that he is able to state to the Senate that the true interests of the Govknown to me, has been reported upon adversely by the Committee on the Judiciary, requiring that same oath to be taken by the practitioners in the courts of the United States. I am told that there are lawyers in the city of be taken by the placeholder of the country of taken. I am told that there are lawyers in the city of Washington who decline to practice in the courts here because they are unwilling to take the oath which you, sir, gens of the District of Columbia who sympathized with the Southern movement; but the proceedings of the Administration, not then supported by law, in many instances, have sent many of these people to the prisons—some have been sent across the lines—and now, within the last year, is the Senator able to say that the people of the District of Columbia are less true to the Government in the discharge of all their obligations than the citizens of any other on of the country?

I take it, sir, that although this is a mere inquiry, the adoption of the resolution casts a suspicion upon the fidelity of the people of this District to their obligations to the Government. If the Senator from Iowa proposed a resclution instructing one of the committees to inquire into the propriety of requiring the citizens of Indiana to take such an oath as is not required of the rest of the people of the country, would it not be my duty, and the duty my colleague, if that proposition were not supported by a strong array of facts to justify it, to protest against an imputation by the Senate against the fidelity of the people of that State to their Government? If, then, as the representative of that State, such would be my duty, is it, ot the duty of the Senators who do not believe that the people of the District of Columbia are untrue to their ob-ligation to the Government, to protest, as their representatives? They have no special representative on this floor; there is no Senator here whose duty it is specially to stand up for their honor. I think it is the duty, then, of every Senator to see that no unjust imputation is made against them. When we instruct a committee to inquire into a thing of that sort, the presumption arises that there is some ground for that inquiry. What is the ground? Men some ground for that inquiry. What is the ground? Men have been arrested here; they have been sent to prison. They have been arrested in the Senator's own State; they have been charged with disloyalty there, and have been sent to the prisons; but is that arbitrary conduct on the part of the Administration any reason why the Senate should place a brand of suspicion on a part of the people of this country?

As I suggested yesterday, I am opposed to a resolution that contemplates the increase of oaths in this country. Why does the Senator intimate by his resolution that it necessary to pass a law to require the people to take an oath of this sort? Have these oaths been required of the people without authority of law all over the country? It has been done in Indiana, in Kentucky, and, I venture to say, in the Senator's own State, without authority of law. Then does the renator by this inquiry intend to be understood as saying that the Administration has pursued a course not authorized by law in this respect? Very many men, very many honest men, very many true citizens have been required to subscribe oaths to protect their persons and their property. The Senator by this resolution mates that that is all wrong and illegal. I grant that it is. It is a shame that without authority of law any man has been required to take an oath which is not required of the rest of the people.

But, sir, in my judgment it does not promote the fidelity of the people to the institutions of the country to require an oath like this. It tends to promote and encourage perjury. Swearing men upon every trivial occasion does not promote the cause of truth, in my judgment, and I think me of the evils of the country is that we require men to swear upon almost every occasion, when entering into the most unimportant office and discharging the most trivial duties. I find my views upon that particular point so well expressed by one of the ablest writers in our language that I will read from "Bukles's History of Civilization in England" a short extract: It is from the first volume,

"It is this spen'cion as to the motives of others which has given rise to oaths of every kind and in every direction. In England even the boy at college is forced to swear about mat-ters which he cannot understand, and which far riper minds are unable to master. If he afterwards goes into Parliament he ust again ewear about his religion.

As we Senators are required to swear that we are true

to our country. every turn, it has happened, as might have been expected, hat ouths, enjoined as a matter of course, have at length de-enerated into a matter of form. What is lightly taken is asily broken. And the best observers of English society servers, too, whose characters are very different, and who hold the most opposite opinions—are all agreed on this, that the perjury habitually practiced in England, and of which Government is the immediate creator, is so general that it has come a source of national corruption, has diminished the alue of human testimony, and shaken the confidence which non naturally place in the word of their tellow creatures."

What does the Senator from Iowa wish to reach by his proposition, the opinions or the conduct of men? If he wishes to strike at the conduct of men that is properly reached through the courts. If men in the District of Co-lumbia have been guilty of such acts as the law condemns, the courts in the District of Columbia are open; they can be tried and convicted. If the Senster wishes to reach the opinione, the convictions of citizens, I protest against a licy which has proved prejudicial and hurtful to government wherever it has been adopted. You cannot correct the opinions of men by requiring them to take oaths. It is one of the evils that England for the last twenty years has been abandoning, and I hope that our own co will not adopt a policy which experience has shown that the older Governments of the world ought to abandon and

Mr. HARLAN. The Senator from Indiana addressed himself very directly, and I thought somewhat personally, to me. He propounded a number of inquiries, one of which was whether I was disposed to cast suspicion or the people of the District of Columbia as to their loyalty. not think that this is a legitimate logical conclusion to be drawn from the adoption of the resolution, no more than it would have been from the passage of the law quiring members of Congress to take a similar oath. I did not infer from the passage of that law that any person voting for it supposed that a majority of the members of this ody, or any of them, were unfaithful to the Government: but it was supposed to be barely possible that some one or more persons might present themselves here and claimed seats who had been engaged in this rebellion, and for the purpose of ferreting out the few possible cases the general

rule was adopted requiring all to take the prescribed oath.

Now, sir, this is not unusual. It is not unusual for comnumities to institute a search of every house in a town where a burglary may have been committed, not that it is supposed that the majority of the people of the town are burglars, but because it is known that the law has been violated, and that goods have been stolen and hidden away. and that there is probably a thief in the community; and for the purpose of ferreting out the thief and ascertaining ment. I see no objection on all proper occasions to any man and every man in the United States taking an oath to where the goods are, all the citizens submit to a search support the Government of the United States and the Con- No man permitting his house to be searched supposes he will be regarded as in complicity with the thieves. general search is made for the purpose of protecting each one from the consequences of unjust suspicion. And so I apprehend we may justify the passage of a law requiring every member of Congress to take an oath of fidelity to the Government, not because it is supposed that a majority of them, or any considerable number of them, lack fidelity. but because it is believed that some may possibly present themselves who are unworthy of trust; and to avoid the consequences of unjust suspicion on any one member, the five at Plymouth, North Carolina, and sixty-one in Tennesgeneral rule is adopted requiring all to take the oath. Now, sir, the proposition that I make, if adopted by Congress, will screen each individual from unjust suspicion, and yet afford means of detecting the guitty parties, whose continuance in our midst may enable them to afford assist-

ance to the public enemy. The Senator desired me to state whether I knew of any facts that would justify the passage of any such law as the resolution contemplates. I am amazed that any one could ask such a question as that who has lived in this District for a single month. We all know that there are people living in this District who are not only in sympathy with ion, but who embrace every available opportunity to aid the rebels in arms against their Government, who carry goods through the lines on every occasion that they can make available, and who send the proceeds of their trades and of their professions to their sons, and brothers, and husbands in the rebel army, so that we are, in harboring out, and who have no right of suffrage in the establish them in our midst, indirectly supporting the rebellion. In my opinion, we have a right to drive them from this com-

munity. But the Senator inquired whether I would propose any such law for Indiana. There is a marked difference b tween the political condition of this District and that of a should be the policy of the Government. We have tri-umphed in arms; jubilante has been said from north to District, has a right to prescribe all its laws. It has not south, from east to west throughout all the land for what the right thus to legislate for a sovereign State. And we have accomplished. And way require this particular bence the distinction is clear between the political condition of the people of a State and the political condition of

I were demanded to go through that process, but to de mand it of the people of the District of Columbia, to go through the whole population and require them to do this our oaths to legislate in good faith for their welfare; and thing in order that they may maintain the right of citizenship in this District, is a strange proposition to me I
should like to know from some one the good reason for it. lion. In my opinion this resolution ought to pass; I think a law on this subject ought to be enacted, but I am con-

of the rights of American citizens by virtue of their residence, to do things which are not required of the other prescribed oath, what does he propose to do in such a case

Mr. HARLAN. I think the Senator from Delaware misapprehends the whole purport of the resolution. It is a resolution of instruction, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the propriety and expediency of such a law, and that is the whole of it. If they should report a bill on the subject, and the question should then pertinently arise which has been propounded by the Senator, I should take great pleasure in attempting to answer it.

Mr. SAULSBURY. The experience of Senators in this body shows that when an inquiry of this character is directed, the committees generally report in accordance with the suggestions contained in the resolutions directing the inquiry. The Senator suggests that this is only an in-quiry, and that no harm can result from it. For myself, believing that a report of the character that he wishes made will be made, and as he himself says it is barely possible the committee will not report favorably, I have felt it my duty to oppose even the inquiry. The commit tee cannot report a bill upon this subject that will not be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. If the committee report a bill saying that an oath of this charac-ter shall be administered to every inhabitant of this District, and to every person doing business in this District, they must provide some mode of compelling the party to take it in case of refusal. Now, what is the Constitution of the United States, and wherein would a bill with any penalty—a penalty, for instance, of removal from the District in case of non-compliance with it-be violative of the Constitution? In this respect the Constitution proides that-

" No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other wise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury!"..." ner shall be be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, or be deprived

of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Now, I apprehend it will be very difficult for the District Committee to frame a law allowing a trial by jury for the purpose of compelling a person to take the oath I presume the punishment would be more summary than such as could be administered by a court upon conviction by a jury. It might be exportation from the District, and that would be depriving a person of his liberty without due process of law. It might be taking away his property, and clearly that would be a violation of the Constitution

The question being taken, the resolution was passed by

the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon Farwell, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wil kinson, and Willey-24.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hen-derson, Hendricks, Johnson, Powell, Richardson, and Sauls-ABSENT-Messrs. Carlile, Chandler, Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hicks, Howe, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Ramsay Riddle, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—15.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE TOBACCO FAX.-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision in reference to twist tobacco: Section 94 of the act of June provides that on caven

dish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of manufactured to-bacco, not herein provided for, from which the stem has been taken out in whole or in part, or which is sweetened, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty five cents per pound. Under this provision it is held that when the stem, in whole or in part, is removed from the natural leaf, and the leaf thus prepared is rolled or wound by hand or machinery into a "twist," though it is not sweetened, preserved, or otherwise prepared, such twist is clearly subject to the duty of thirty five cents per pound, STEAM PLOWING IN ENGLAND .- The farmers in Eng-

land are forming societies for the purpose of profitably employing the steam plow to cultivate their land. It is said to be vastly superior to the old system of plowing by horse draught. The time required in turning over the so is so much reduced that every advantage can be taken of the weather, and even wet days present no such obstacles exactly prepared for the reception of the seed; and above all, money is saved not only is the cost of tilling but in the enhanced value of the crops, resulting from the improved method of cultivation. Companies are formed for plowing and thrashing by steam, who rent to the farmers the use of their apparatus, and they are said to earn a very large dividend; so that the new system must be profitable both to the farmer and the plowing company.

STORY OF A HORN .- A somewhat interesting case, in dent of Atlanta, where he was the president of a fire company: He had in his possession a handsomely-finished firehora, presented to the company by the ladies of Atlanta. At the time Sherman took possession of the city, the inhabitants were ordered to leave, and the prosecutor left street, he saw a gentleman with a fire-horn under his arm. Upon examination it proved to be the identical fire-born be had left in Atlanta. The party in whose possession the horn was, was taken into custody and arraigned before a few men-very few, indeed, not more than one in ten Alderman Welding, where he stated he had purchased the member of a very respectable firm in this city, and his story is no doubt true. How the horn ever found its way to this city is a mystery. The Alderman holds the case under advisement.—Philadelphia Age, 24th.

DAMAGE FROM SODA IN WASHING .- Thirty years ago now it is the reverse, and both perish much sooner than they used to: the cotton does not last a third as long, in the experience of some of our acquaintance. This hasty rotting of cotton fabrics is ascribed to the hasty processes of bleaching, and to the excessive use of sods in washing, but, in the worst cases, chiefly to the latter. A prudent housekeeper should watch to prevent her servants from using soda to save themselves labor; servants have been known to buy it with their own money for that purpose As for those who depend on laundresses, there is no r dy but to find, if possible, a laundress who makes clothes last well. The use of a good washing apparatus should abate this mischief .- American Artisan

INTERESTING CALCULATION .- The following, from the Christian Observer, is commended to the reader who

"Allow that a young man, who is a confirmed tobacco chewer, may live twenty five years. In each day there will issue from his mouth half a pint of fluid too nanseously disgusting to describe. In twenty-five years this will amount to five hundred and fifty gallons, or more than four hogsheads of this detestable mass. In the same time allowing him only two ounces a day, he will rell as a sweet morsel under his tongue half a ton of the hateful weed. which will sicken a dog or kill a horse, forming a heap of the size of a hay-stack. Then his rejected quids would form a still larger pile. Now, if such a young man could see ten half hogsheads full of abominable filth, destined to pass through his mouth—a wagon load of tobacco, and ten wheelbarrows heaped up with quids, designed for an equally intimate association with his lips, how would the

RESULTS OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

I he New York Commercial, surveying the results of the autumnal campaign, recalls to mind that during sixty days, commencing with Sheridan's victory in the Shenandoah on the 17th of Colober, we have captured two hundred and five cannon, fifty of which were taken near Winchester, thirtysee, by Gen. Thomas. During this period we have captured twenty-eight thousand eight hundred prisoners, and in addition to these the enemy have lost at least nine thousand in killed and wounded. Within this time, also, twentyfive rebel Generals have been placed hors de combat, while but five Union Generals have been wounded and one killed. Since the middle of October two hundred miles of railway have been destroyed by Gen. Sherman, ten miles by Gen. Gregg, and twenty five by Gen. Warren, and miscellaneous losses have been inflicted on the enemy as follows: In Georgia, \$40,000,000 worth of cotton destroyed and bonded, twelve thousand mules and horses captured; in Missouri, one hundred wagons and five hundred cattle captured; in Virginia, eighteen hundred cattle and one thousand sheep captured by Sheridae, and \$2,000,000 worth of property, in mills, grain, &c. destroyed; in Mississippi, twenty-six hundred bales of cotton, with several lecomotives and cars, destroyed; in Tennessee, Hood's wagon trains, camp equipage, &c., with six railroad trains captured; in N. Carolina, stores to the value of \$1,000,000 burned. These figures, large as they are, do not probably include one-fourth of the general losses sustained by the enemy during the last six months on land, while on the ses they have been equally unfortunate in the capture of at least a dozen blockade-runners, and the sinking of the which has demanded it / I would think it strange if the people of this District. He said that the people of the ram Albemarle and the pirates Florida and Sea King.

THE SECOND - TILE REAR NASHVILLE.

The Nashville Union gi. a graphic account of the decisive battle between Thom, and Hood on Friday, the 16th instant, from which we cortain following: THE REBEL POSITION ON FLAY MORNING.

Hood had fallen back to a strong pos. p. his left resting on a range of hills some six miles sout. the city, and his right on what is sometimes called the Ovion hill, thus completely covering the Franklin pike, by which he hoped and expected to retreat, if compelled to do so a. !!; and the lesson he had received on the day previous we such as to prepare him for a retrograde movement and as to prepare him for a retrograde movement, notystanding his belligerent qualities. At about seven hu.
dred yards in front of the color lines was a weak line of entrenchments for skirmishers; then some three hundred yards to the rear was a line of breastworks of considerable strength, which was strongly defended by infantry and artillery, thus leaving a space of about four hundred yards in front of the main line, which was a nearly level open cornfield, over which our men would have to charge, even after they had secured the first line of works; though Hood even believed himself capable of holding them, as

the position was very commanding.

Being thus protected on either flank the rebel General was confident that nothing but a direct attack could be possible, and ample preparations had been made to meet it. Lee's corps was posted on the right, Stuart held the cen tre, and Cheatham the left; and Hood enjoined them, as l learned from prisoners, not to yield an inch, "but rather die in their tracks.'

THOMAS'S ORDER OF ATTACK.

Our forces moved out in the morning in the following

1. A. J. Smith's corps on the right, and covering the Gran 2. The Fourth Corps immediately to the left, the first division in the centre, the second on the left, and the third on the right. The first division was commanded by Gen. Kimball, the second by Gen Elliott, and the third by Gen Beatty. These advanced on Franklin pixe, the first division resting

its left upon it.

3 Steedman's corps moved out of the Murfreesboro pike. with instructions to gradually move to the right and join on the Fourth Corps. His command consisted of the division of Gen. Cruit and two brigades of colored troops, the latter be ing on the extreme left.

4 The Twenty-third Corps, under General Schofield, was

placed in reserve near the right of Smith, to be brought into use for flanking purposes.

5. The cavairy were sent down the Hillsborough pike, with orders to operate on the range of hills to which I have referred, and if possible intercept the rebel retreat or worry his

flanka

At each step of our advance a heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out as pioneers, and when these had reported all clear, or driven the rebels back, batteries were forward, which indulged in a few shells, when the skirm-ishers were again ordered on. In this way a mile and a half of ground was passed over, until our lines had advanced about half a mile beyond the Thompson place. which is four and a half miles from the city, when the rebe skirmish line came into full view, and definite information as to their general position began to be attainable; their main works were yet invisible, though their front line was

plainly seen. Here a halt was ordered. FEELING THE ENEMY.

It was now about ten o'clock, and all the batteries that could be advantageously employed were brought to the front, and commenced shelling the rebels with great vigor, which they continued to do for half an hour. The roar of the cannon at this time was deafening, and so many were the guns at work that it was continuous. The rebels re-plied but feebly; but this was not for a lack of artillery so much as a desire to keep the exact position of most of their guns concealed, and to save ammunition. Having ascer tained all that was necessary, the Twenty-third Corps was ordered out on the Granny White pike, with directions to take up a position on the left flank of the enemy, skirmish with him until his position was ascertained, and then, carefully concealing their strength, remain quiet until certain signals were given, when they were to go for the rebel left

with all the vigor and dash in their power.

Gen. Sleedman pushed out upon the Murfreesboro pike till he was satisfied that there were no rebels upon it, when ne brought his column to a half-wheel, and moved in the direction of the Franklin road, to turn Hood's right, and to form Wood's Fourth Corps. At first he met little resistance, but as he pressed on the resistance was strength-ened, and by the time he had formed the junction, which was about 21 o'clock in the afternoon, he was confronted by a strong force of Lee's corps, ready to fight as long and as stoutly as they could.

While these flanking operations were in progress it be came necessary to capture the first line of rebel works, and the chief part of the task fell upon the first division of to work with steam plow as with the old one. The earth is more effectually turned over, and more thoroughly and as far as was necessary. The position, as I have before as far as was necessary. The position, as I have before stated, was very strong, and the fortifications themselves were by no means weak; and the ground to be charged over was an accent of at least ten degrees, and, though mostly a wood, there were only large trees, which operated as a very poor shelter for assailants.

The men moved up in a most gallant style; for whoever

heard of the Fourth Corps doing otherwise? The shout raised was loud and long; one volley was fired, and then, with bayonets fixed, onward went the men, until more than half the space over which they had to go was passed, when a slight halt, a load, and another volley was the pre-"And at nearly every stage or political life he must take fresh oaths, the solemnity of which is from strangely contracted with the trivial functions to which they are the preliude. A solemn adjuration of the Deity being thus made at the presentation of the Deity being thus made at deadly fire which met them caused them to halt and return it In this position-both parties firing furiouslythe belligerents remained at least five minutes. A section of artitlery employed by the rebels could no longer be used, so close was the range; and there were indications behind him the horn. Yesterday, while walking along the that the gunners were about to attempt to move them off when our gallant men determined to secure them as trophies, and once more essayed to the charge. But the terrific storm of bullets was too much; again they halted, and broke for the rear, and the rebels raised a shout of triumph. horn of a pediar for eighty dollars. The gentleman is a But this only maddened the assailants, who now defied member of a very respectable firm in this city, and his them and rushed up to the works. The few who had com menced to retreat, seeing this, wheeled around, and in a few moments were once more at their posts; and, with one wild shout, their standards were planted on the rebel battlement, and those who had so stoutly held them flad in confusion to the rear. Did we capture their guns ? the linen parts of shirts were worn out before the cotton: | was the question I asked myself after I saw that the rebels were flying; and in a moment I was answered by a dicharge of both pieces by our men, who turned them upon the fugitives.

The work having been accomplished, with a loss about two hundred men, the main line of the rebel works was full in view, and our batteries were at once brought into position, and commenced shelling. Gen. Thomas fixed his headquarters in a commanding position to await the reports of his subordinates, and take observation of the work to be done. Up to this time our right had done little else than to get into position and skirmish with the rebels but to the Fourth Corps another severe task was assigned. Gen. Beatty was ordered to get possession of the rebel works on the Franklin pike, if possible, so as to completely double up his lines, and to end all possibility of retreat; and to accomplish this a charge was made, but it This was about two o'clock in the afternoon : and after the failure all appeared quiet for some time, save that one or two batteries were engaged in a vigorous shelling, and here and there a sharpshooter fired his Enfield.

THE GRAND CHARGE.

But the time had come for the final grand charge which was to decide the fortunes of the day. Schofield and Steedman had reported that they were in position and ready; and, as it was three o'clock, the signal was given and the ball opened. The beroic men of the Twenty-third Corps were the first in action, as had been arranged, and oon the rebel left was greeted with a serious volley, which called out all their artillery and musketry that could be brought to besr. One battery, which had been concealed not more than three hundred yards from Thomas' headquarters, was particularly vigorous. It was the Second Maryland, (rebel,) and was evidently managed with the greatest skill. There were four pieces in front, and so placed as to play either upon Schofield's advancing columns or upon the headquarters of Gen. Thomas; and in this instance two pieces were pointed in each direction, and were worked rapidly. It was evident that Schofield was rapid ly gaining ground, when Smith's Corpe, which was lying at right angles with it, was ordered forward, thus not only assailing the Maryland battery, but two or three others in different directions at once. The struggle was brief, but The advance of our columns was irresistible severe. Cheatham's and Stewart's corps, which had to bear the brunt of the assault, were no match for the veterans under Schofield and Smith, though protected by formidable works; and the time required to capture every cannon in the hands of both these rebel Generals was just the time required for our men to advance four hundred vards on the double-quick—perhaps about five minutes. The rebel-centre and left broke on our approach, and did not suc-ceed in getting off a single piece of artillery; while the of prisoners who fell into our hands was over seven hundred at this point alone, and before the pursuit

While these things were in progress on the right and centre, Steedman was making a vigorous and successful charge on Lee's corps, the rebel right wing, while a portion of the wearied Fourth Corps was rushing on in the centre. The commands of Schofield and Smith vigorously on, the one on the right and the other on the left of the rebel line of entrenchments, and parallel to them, and it was surprising with what swiftness the soldiers marched. As soon as I saw that the fortunes of the day were decided in our favor on our right. I went down to ward the left, to observe what was going on there, and for s few minutes the battle field was obscured from my view by fog and smoke; and when once more in a clear atmosphere, I cast my eye down to a point where the rebels had been the strongest, expecting to see a desperate and bloody struggle. A flag was waving in the distance, but I could not ascertain whose it was, but observed that it was moving tion.—Commercial Advertiser.

in a direction to indicate that the rebeis were retreating. I hastened on until I got a still clearer view, when, to my astonishment, it was the old flag, waving in triumph, the bearer pushing on, and our men pouring volley after volley upon Cheatham's and Stuart's retreating fugitives. At this moment all the reserves were brought into action, and Whitaker's iron brigade struck the only part of the robel line which had not yet been broken, capturing four guns and four hundred prisoners. It was near sundown, and I left to return home; but I could hear the reports of the cannon and the shouts of our men farther and farther off, indicating that the rebel flight was swift, but that our boys | ped, or that he had lost his hat. In the skirmishes on the were continually gathering them up and pressing them

[CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

The cavalry succeeded in passing through the gaps on the Hillsboro' pike without difficulty, and a portion had read d Brentwood by the middle of the afternoon. This was Knipe's division of ten regiments all walls wood. was G. Knipe's division of ten regiments, all well armed, and finely mounted. It was their intention to do all in their powers of cut Hood off, and I heard them skirmishing with the fugues when I left. Hatch's division, about equal strength, but the passes on the hills till they heard our infantry making their grand charge, when, after having captured a large number of prisoners, (the 13th Tennessee alone having one bundres and seventy five,) they hurried on to join Knipe and Brentwood.

SOUTHERN NEWS YA RICHMOND.

Richmond papers of the 21st and 2st instant furnish the following intelligence:

ATLANTA-ITS FATE. Gen. Howard, dispatched by Gov. Brown to look into the condition of Atlanta, has, we learn from the Macon

Confederate, returned and submitted a report of the state of the city. of the city.

The destruction has been far greater than we supposed.

Out of the tenements of all kinds which covered the site of Atlanta, only four hundred have been left, and about four thousand have been burned, and it is believed the destruc-tion would have been far more universal but for the interference of the Catholic priest, who made a manly resistance, backed by the Catholic soldiery in Sherman's army, against the firing of houses which would have endangered

the Catholic church and parsonage. We are sorry to learn that after the departure of the enemy, the few remaining houses, together with the debris left by the flames, including large quantities of iron, tools, and so on, were remorselessly plundered by the people from surrounding counties, who brought their wagons from surrounding counties, who brought their wagons from some at Millen. They were hurried off to Columbia, long distances to carry off the plunder. Hundreds were (S. C.) A few, confined in the penitentiary at Milledge-engaged in this shameful work for many days before their operations could be arrested. The few remaining dwelling-houses have been plundered of their furniture, and the State has been despoiled of large values.

Wille, were released by our scouts, to whom the city was surrendered two days in advance of the approach of the main army.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

We learn from the Yankee papers that Stanton has prepared the main portion of his report, but is delaying its publication until the result of pending military movements are fully known. Should Thomas succeed in dispersing are fully known. Should Thomas succeed in dispersing Hood's army, and Sherman accomplish all that was ex-pected of him, and the Butler-Porter expedition against Wilmington prove successful, they say "the tone of his re-port will be very different from what it would be if this information is not received." We have not the slightest idea but that the contingencies mentioned will very seri ously operate upon Mr. Stanton. But Hood's army is not dispersed, Savannah not taken by Sherman, and Wilmington as defiant as its neighbor Charleston-the hated cradle of

Richmond papers of Friday and Saturday have been received, from which we take the following extracts:

A gentleman direct from the Trans-Mississippi Department brings information that Gen. Price has organized the recruits brought from Missouri by him into five new brigades. Gen. Joe Kelly and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr. have each a division. Gen. Jeff Thompson commands Kelly's old brigade, and Col. John T. Coffee has recruited a regiment eighteen hundred strong. On the 13th of November Gen. Price was issuing rations to thirty thousand men His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful the rebel steamer Alabama, which led to the destruction of as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Confederate army, and every man Missourian. Gen. Fagan, whom he detached for that purpose, captured commander Wm. H. M. M. Commander Wm. H. M. M. Commander Wm. H. M. Commander Fayetteville, with its garrison of eight hundred men, on the grade ten numbers for distinguished conduct in the capture 4th of November.

BEAUREGARD HEARD FROM.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 23 .- To Gen. S. Cooper: On the 16th instant the enemy, eight hundred strong, occupied Pollard. After burning the Government and railroad build-ings they retired in the direction they came. They were pursued thirty miles, losing a portion of their transporta-tion, baggage, and supplies, and leaving many dead negro troops on the road. Our forces were commanded by Gen. Liddell, and acted with spirit and gallantry.

Pollard is an important station at the junction of the Mobile and great Northern and Alabama and Fiorida rail-roads. It is seventy miles north of Mobile.

BRECKINRIDGE HEARD FROM.

We have at length, says the Lynchburg Republican, of the 22 J, definite intelligence from Gen. Breckinridge, as \$1,000. For the maintenance of convicts of the District the 223, definite intelligence from Gen. Breckingles, as late as Tuesday evening, in the following despatch, kindly placed at our disposal by the gentleman to whom it was \$900,000; for contingencies therefor, \$800,000. Fort placed at our disposal by the gentlement of the despatch is from addressed. It is proper to say that the despatch is from Taylor, Key West, \$125,000. Fort Jefferson, Florida an officer at Dublin who is in a position to obtain correct \$75,000. Medical and hospital department, \$3,250,000.

DUBLIN, DEC. 20 -A deepatch from Gen. Breckieridge to

a report that it was reported at Dublin yesterday morning nothing reliable concerning the salt works, but it is generally believed they are safe thus far.

UNION RAID INO LUISIANA.

By the arrival of a steamer from New Orleans, we have Union accounts of Gen. Davidson's expedition through

"After a steady march through the heart of the enemy's ountry, with five thousand 'mounted raiders,' Gen. Davidson has reached West Pascagoula with a portion of his brought about one thousand prisoners, being the last instal-

"The command left Baton Rouge on Sunday, November 27, at seven o'clock A. M. The expedition marched from there to Tanghipoho, and destroyed the Jackson railroad five miles, burned all the railroad buildings, bridges, and trestlework. Bparks from the burning buildings fired the town, and a large portion of it was destroyed. The track and railroad buildings were destroyed by the second brig-ade of the first cavalry division, Gen. Bailey commanding; the eleventh New York and second Illinois, Major Remington and Col. Marsh commanding, doing the greater part of the work. Major Remington and Col. Davis distinguished tanty. themselves throughout.

"The same afternoon the force started for Franklinville, Mississippi. Here a number of prisoners and a mail were captured. The railroad at this point was destroyed. Scott's ommand bushwhacked the whole distance. Several horses were killed, but no mer.

where several more prisoners and a mail was captured From there they went to State Line, on the Pascagoula river. The Second New York, of Col Davis's division, superior force, the whole command started for West Pascagoula, the Second New York, in the mean time, skirmished with the enemy, and covered the movement down the banks of the Pascagoula. The main object of the expedition has been most successfully accomplished. Thirty rivates and five officers were captured up to last accounts. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. No general

engagement took place. A rebel despatch from Meridian, (Miss.) of the 20th. says: "Authentic information has been received from the dvance of Gen. Davidson's raiding column from Baton Rouge passed through Augusta, Perry county, Miss , yesterday, for Mobile. Scott and others are in the right place Warm work is expected on Monday or Tuesday next."

INUNDATIONS IN SPAIN.

nundation in Valencia, one of the most fruitful productive districts in Spain. Before midnight the towns of Cuthera, Aleiro, Careagente, and Jativa, with other villages, were to the ground and his servants put to death. We now ubmerged in water. It was a night of fearful darkness. learn that this singular and sanguinary centence was ap-In Aleiro, upward of two hundred houses were swept away, and many others have since fallen. Many of the inhabitants were compelled to seek shelter on the roofs of twenty men and two hundred and fifteen women and chiltheir dwellings, the water having risen to the height of six dren. The Prince, on learning these facts, was deeply or eight feet in the highest part of the town-and in the concerned, and sent to the capital his first minister or or eight feet in the highest part of the town—and in the lowest parts of the town the houses were covered with water. In the convent of Carcagente the water was fifteen feet deep. Up to the latest accounts one hundred tendence that the England, America, and Russia, and besought the convent of the Proposition of the bodies had been recovered, and many had been washed away. There was no place for the interment of the dead, scarcely a vestige of the cemetery having been left. All communication was cut off with other places and the structure of affairs at the last date." communication was cut off with other places, and the suf-fering of the people was very great. The second night of the deluge was greater than the first, and about one hundred square miles had been overflown. The Government had issued a royal decree for opening a national subscrip

SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

A correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commerial," writing from Hilton Head, (S. C.) says of Sherman's march through Georgia:

"It was in the main uneventful, so far as fighting was concerned; hardly any thing in that way having occurred between Atlanta and Savannah. It was not known to the army or to Gen. Kilpatrick himself that he had been whipmarch no general officer was injured, and all the losses from straggling and otherwise will not reach one thousand

"The army moved in four columns; Howard on the right and Slocum on the left, with the cavalry in front and rear. In this manner it covered a strip of country nearly sixty miles in width for three hundred miles.

"Sherman has cut through Georgia a swath of sixty miles, and has completely destroyed the great railroad quadrilateral of which Atlants, Macon, Augusta, and Savannah are the four corners. The railroad leading east from Atlanta to Augusta is destroyed for over seventy miles, including the bridges over the Yellow and contiguous river. The railroad running south from Atlanta to Macon is destroyed for eighty miles. The railroad running east from Macon to Savannah is destroyed for a distance estimated at from ninety to one hundred miles. The railroad running between Augusta and Savannah is destroyed from Waynesboro to Savannah, a distance of over eighty miles.

"The wholesale work of destruction was carried on leisurely, and with an eye to completeness. Every rail was heated and bent; every tie, bridge, water station, tank, wood-shed, and depot building was burned, and every culvert blown up. For miles on the Macon and Savannah and Augusta and Savannah roads the track is carried over marshy territory by extensive trestle-work. This is all burned, and it will be very difficult to replace. In all, Sherman has completely destroyed nearly four hundred miles of railroad track.

"Sherman reached Ossabaw Sound with six thousand neville, were released by our scouts, to whom the city was

"No doubt is entertained of the capture of Savannah, but Sherman never intended more than a demonstration

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following naval appointments have been made by the President and confirmed by the Se-

Rear Admiral David G. Farragut to be a vice admiral in the United States pavy from the 21st December, 1864. Commander James Findlay Schenck to be a commodore n the navy from the 21 of January, 1863.

Commander Richard W. Meade to be a captain in the savy from the 16th of July, 1862. Lieut. Egbert Thompson to be a commander in the navy

from the 16th of July, 1862.

nate :

Licutenant Commander James S. Thornton, the executive officer of the United States steamer Kearsarge, to be advanced in his grade ten numbers for his good conduct and faithful discharge of duty in the brilliant action with

Commander Wm. H. Macomb to be advanced in his of Plymouth, (N. C.) with its batteries, ordnance stores, &c. on the 31st October, 1864, by a portion of the naval division under his command.

TO BE CHIEF ENGINEERS

First Assistant Engineers George Severius Bright, Philip Inch, Henry Mason, Eben Hoyt, B. E. Chassaing, G. B. N. Tower, B. B. H. Wharton, and James W. Whittaker.

NEW APPROPRIATIONS.

The following items of appropriation are in the deficiency bill, as it passed the House on Wednesday: For repairs of the navy yard bridge, for a new draw,

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public day, dated at Mount Airy, fifteen miles west of Wytheville, printing, \$180,000. To supply a deficiency in the approsays he had fought the enemy for two days successfully, near Marion. The enemy had retired from his front, but whether they were retreating to East Tennessee or not he had not supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public binding, \$90,000. For purchasing cavalry and artillery Since this despatch nothing authentic has been received. horses, \$7,600,000. For transportation of the army, Through passengers by the Western cars last night bring \$19,856,117. For regular supplies, \$20,000,000. For barracks and quarters, \$2,000,000. For incidental and conthat Gen. Breckinridge had overtaken the enemy a short distance beyond Marion and a fight was progressing yesterday We think the report highly probable, though we \$725,000. For supplies and the expenses of providing for have nothing by telegraph to confirm it. We have heard prisoners of war \$2,000,000. For clothing camp and prisoners of war, \$2,000 000. For clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, \$30,000,000.

END OF THE TRUCE AT CHARLESTON.

The truce in Charleston harbor has ended. Col. Mulford, our exchange commissioner, returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday night in the steamer New York, accompanied by the remaining steamers of the flag-of-truce fleet, the Illinois and George Leary. These three steamers command, and requested that supplies be sent to that point. ment of the entire number (12,000) exchanged through the exertions of Col Mulford

At the time the New York sailed from Port Royal, on the 18th instant, vigorous preparations were being made by Gen. Sherman to compel the city of Savannah to surrender or to carry its entrenchments by assault. Gen. Hardee, with his entire command, estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men, were cut off from esc. po, and the cap.

SALE OF CATURED CATILE.

In the beginning of the present month Major General Merritt, acting under instructions from Major General The command next crossed Pearl river to Columbia, Sheridan, captured in Loudoun county (Va) over eighteen hundred head of cattle and one thousand sheep. By order of the Treasury Department, Mr. E. C. Parkhurst, were crossed over on a pontoon bridge; and, it being found impossible to flank the enemy, who were stationed there in by public auction, at York, Penn. The drove embraced milch cows, bulls, yearlings, and calves, many of which are choice Durham and Devonshire stock. Also, about 1 000 head of Leicester and Merino sheep, and a number of Southdowns of a superior quality. The sale attracted a large number of farmers and drovers from Lancaster. Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Harford, Frederick, and Carroll counties, Maryland. The prices brought were far below the market value.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Galignani's Paris Messenger of the 8th instant says: A few days ago we gave some account of inundations in three days later than the news already published. It has been already stated that the Prince of Nagate, having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribu of Jeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed

> When you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convines his shadow that it is improper to follows gentleman, you may be sure it is high time for him to join a tempe-